

# Young ITA Newsletter



Vol. 4, Issue 3 – Summer 2023

YOUNG ITA

## Featured in this Issue

- ⚖️ Leadership Announcement from new Young ITA Chair, Karima Sauma
- ⚖️ Updates from the Young ITA Regional Chairs
- ⚖️ Young ITA Event Reports
- ⚖️ Career Opportunities





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## Contents

- ⚖️ Young ITA Leadership Announcement – Page 1
- ⚖️ Regional Updates and Event Reports – Page 3
- ⚖️ Careers – Page 16
- ⚖️ Newsletter Guidelines and Contact Information – Page 20

## Get Involved

- ⚖️ **Mentoring** – Updates on the current mentoring programme will be made on the [Young ITA LinkedIn Page](#).
- ⚖️ **Events** – Please monitor the [Young ITA LinkedIn Page](#) for details of future Young ITA events, and be sure to join Young ITA for email announcements of future events [here](#).
- ⚖️ **Reporting for Young ITA**—Please see page 19 of the newsletter for information on how to get involved with preparing pieces for the newsletter, or in reporting on Young ITA events in the future.



## Young ITA Leadership Announcement

Dear Young ITA Community,

I write to you today with immense pleasure and a deep sense of honor as the newly appointed Chair of Young ITA. It is with great excitement that I take on this role, and I am thrilled to introduce the distinguished members who will join me in leading our organization to new heights. I am also extremely thankful to our outgoing leadership for their fantastic service over the past two years.

I am pleased to present to you the new Young ITA Board, a collective force of experienced and dedicated professionals who share a passion for advancing the field of arbitration. Each member brings unique expertise and insights to the table, ensuring a diverse and comprehensive perspective in our

decision-making processes. Together, we will strive to uphold the highest standards of excellence and lead the organization towards continued success.

Together, the Board and I are committed to strengthening our organization's global presence, expanding educational initiatives, promoting diversity and inclusion, and furthering the adoption of arbitration as a trusted means of dispute resolution. We will actively engage with stakeholders, foster collaboration with partner organizations, and champion the values that underpin the foundation of Young ITA.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated members, supporters, and volunteers who have tirelessly contributed to the success of our organization. Your



## Young ITA Leadership Announcement

unwavering commitment has been instrumental in establishing us as a trusted authority in the field of international arbitration.

As we embark on this new chapter, I encourage you all to actively participate, share your ideas, and engage in the vibrant discussions that will shape our collective future.

Thank you for your continued support. I look forward to the exciting times ahead.



*Karima Sauma, Young ITA Chair*

To read more about each of our new co-chairs please click [HERE](#).



## REGIONAL UPDATES

### United Kingdom Update

#### *Shaping the Future: Proposals for Reforming the English Arbitration Act 1996*

The Law Commission of England & Wales (the “Commission”) recently made significant strides towards reforming the Arbitration Act 1996 (the “Act”) with the publication of its [second consultation paper](#) on 27 March 2023.

Building upon the [first paper](#) released in September 2022, this latest publication delves into three crucial areas of reform discussed below.

#### **Proper law of the arbitration agreement**

Amidst vibrant public discourse, the Commission agreed that the Act should expressly define the proper law of the arbitration agreement clarifying it as the law of the seat.

This suggestion marks a departure from the complex test established by the Supreme Court’s in *Enka v Chubb*, according to which, generally, the governing law of the main contract also applies to the arbitration agreement.

This reform encourages a greater number of arbitrations seated in England to be governed by English law enabling parties to fully leverage English pro-arbitration rules on separability, arbitrability, and the scope of the arbitration agreement.

#### **Discrimination**

The Commission proposed a “world-leading” provision to address discrimination in arbitrator appointments. Initially, it suggested that the Act should:

- prohibit challenges to arbitrators based on their protected characteristic(s); and
- render arbitration agreements unenforceable if they require an arbitrator to possess specific protected characteristic(s), unless it is proportionate and serves a legitimate aim.

The criticisms of the proposal centred around the fact that the protected characteristic(s) are defined by reference to the Equality Act 2010 as a closed list, lacking future adaptability.



## REGIONAL UPDATES

Additionally, it was argued that the focus should be on addressing discriminatory appointments rather than discriminatory terms in arbitration agreements.

The Commission has yet to tackle the first concern, but it has responded to the second by opening a question about the need for a general prohibition of discrimination in arbitration and potential remedies. The potential proposals in the final report remain to be seen.

### **Jurisdictional challenges against arbitral awards**

The Commission's proposal to modify the process for challenging the tribunal's award for lack of jurisdiction under section 67 of the Act also sparked considerable debate. Currently, challenges require a full rehearing. The Commission suggests eliminating this requirement and prohibiting new evidence and arguments.

Supporters argue that the reform addresses a prevalent issue where a party,

after raising an unsuccessful jurisdictional objection, considers the tribunal's jurisdictional hearing as a mere "dress rehearsal" forcing the successful party into costly and time-consuming rerun of jurisdictional arguments. Essentially, the amendments aim to counter the unfair "heads I win, tails it does not count" approach.

However, opponents contend that the right to a full *de novo* rehearing on jurisdiction is a crucial safeguard for parties asserting that they are not subject to the tribunal's jurisdiction. In response, the Commission cites the principle of *competence-competence*, which empowers the tribunal to make the initial decision on jurisdiction even if it is disputed.

The Commission has now concluded the second round of public consultation and is poised to compile a comprehensive report for the government, originally scheduled for mid-2023.

By Anna Korshunova (Associate, LALIVE; akorshunova@lalive.law; Geneva/Switzerland)



## REGIONAL UPDATES

### Middle East Update

#### *The Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration (SCCA) Adopts New Arbitration Rules*

The SCCA is a relatively new institution, established in 2014 and opened in 2016, but it has quickly become a prominent regional arbitration center that administers arbitrations in both Arabic and English. Its original rules were adopted on 1 May 2016 (SCCA Rules 2016). The SCCA recently issued a new and updated set of arbitration rules (SCCA Rules 2023), which came into force on 1 May 2023.

Perhaps the most prominent addition is the role given to the SCCA Court, a body formed in November 2022. This follows in the footsteps of other successful international arbitral institutions, such as the LCIA and the ICC. It is comprised of 15 renowned arbitration practitioners. Various decision-making functions, which under the previous rules were allocated to the SCCA as administrator, such as nominating arbitrators where the parties fail to do so

on time, are now in the domain of the SCCA Court.

Some of the other key changes are as follows:

- **Early Disposition:** The SCCA Rules 2023 contain provisions for the early disposition of claims or defenses, a process similar to summary dismissal or determination. A party may apply to the tribunal to dispose of an issue of jurisdiction, admissibility, or legal merit, in cases where: (1) an allegation of fact or law material to the outcome of the case is manifestly without merit; (2) even if the facts advanced by the other party are assumed to be true, no award could be issued in that party's favor under the applicable law; or (3) any issue of fact or law material to the outcome of the case is, for any other reasons, suitable for determination by way of early disposition.





## REGIONAL UPDATES

- **Representation by Foreign Counsel:** The SCCA Rules 2023 specifically provide that parties may be represented by their choice of representatives, including foreign-qualified lawyers, subject to applicable law. In substance, this does not change the rules, but it is a welcome clarification to prevent parties making arguments that foreign counsel do not have the right to represent their clients in arbitration under the SCCA Rules 2023.
- **Consolidation:** The SCCA Rules 2023 contain a provision for the consolidation of two or more pending arbitrations into a single arbitration, where: (1) the parties have agreed, (2) all claims are made under the same arbitration agreement, or (3) the disputes in the arbitrations arise in connection with the same legal relationship and the SCCA Court finds the arbitration agreements to be compatible.
- **Law of the Arbitration Agreement:** The SCCA Rules 2023 set out a default provision for the law applicable to the arbitration agreement, something which is rarely expressly stated in the contract. The SCCA Rules 2023 provide that the default law applicable to the arbitration agreement is the law applicable at the place of arbitration (seat), unless the parties agree otherwise in writing.
- **Sharia Law:** The SCCA Rules 2016 provided that the parties' agreed governing law would be applied by the tribunal "without prejudice to the rules of Sharia" or Islamic jurisprudence. This is omitted from the SCCA Rules 2023, which simply provide that the tribunal will apply the substantive law designated by the parties or, absent such designation, the law that it determines to be appropriate.



## REGIONAL UPDATES

- **Publication of Awards:** In a departure from prior practice, the SCCA Rules 2023 permit the SCCA to make public any award, order, decision, or other ruling unless any party objects to publication before the arbitration has concluded. It may anonymize or redact any decision made public.
  - **Online Dispute Resolution:** The SCCA Rules 2023 contain revised Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Procedure Rules, which apply where the parties agree in writing and where the aggregate amount in dispute does not exceed SAR 200,000. They provide for a streamlined online procedure, with a sole arbitrator who will issue a final award within 30 days of his or her appointment. Ordinarily, the ODR proceedings are based on written submissions only, though online/telephone hearings are possible.
  - **Third-Party Funding:** The rules on disclosure now require a party to promptly disclose “the identity of any non-party who has an economic interest in the arbitration’s outcome, including any third-party funder.”
  - **Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Data Protection:** The SCCA Rules 2023 take account of the growing importance of cybersecurity, privacy, and data protection issues in international arbitration, and they require parties, the administrator, and tribunals to adopt reasonable information security measures in the circumstances of the case. However, the rules are not prescriptive as to precisely what measures should be employed in any particular circumstance.
- Overall, the product is an enhanced, modern set of rules that aim to allow for more efficient and sophisticated arbitral proceedings and that are likely to benefit a rapidly growing arbitration jurisdiction with ambitions of becoming a central regional hub for dispute resolution.



## REGIONAL UPDATES

By Thomas Parkin (Associate, K&L Gates' International Arbitration Practice Group; Thomas.Parkin@klgates.com; Dubai/United Arab Emirates)

### South America Updates

#### *Argentina:*

On 19 April 2023, the National Court of Appeals in Commercial matters ("CAC") rendered a decision rejecting a petition to declare an arbitration agreement void. In *Rosario Máquinas Agrícolas v. CNH*, the plaintiff brought a claim before Argentina's local courts requesting, among other things, that the arbitration agreement in an adhesion contract with the defendant be declared void. It argued that the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code ("CCC") prevented adhesion contracts from being subject to arbitration. The arbitration agreement in question referred to binding arbitration before the General Arbitration Tribunal of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. However, the CAC did not share the plaintiff's view.

In its analysis, the CAC started by high-

lighting the consensual nature of arbitration, and that the parties to a contract are free to choose arbitration as the dispute resolution mechanism in their agreement. The only exception to this principle, according to the CAC, would be the arbitrability of certain matters that are precluded by the CCC. Yet, the CAC understood that in the case at hand there was no issue in this regard.

The CAC reasoned that, while the CCC in principle prevented adhesion contracts from being subject to arbitration, this was not enough to declare void an arbitration agreement. In this sense, the CAC indicated that, in order to declare an arbitration agreement void, it was necessary that (i) there was a disproportionate bargaining power between the parties to the arbitration agreement, or (ii) the freedom of contracting of the party claiming that the arbitration agreement be declared void should have been affected. Moreover, the CAC added that, in accordance with legal precedents in Argentina, the CCC



## REGIONAL UPDATES

did not prevent adhesion contracts from being subject to arbitration when the inclusion of an arbitration agreement by one of the parties could not have surprised the other one.

For these reasons, the CAC found that the arbitration agreement in the case at hand was valid and operative, considering that the plaintiff did not prove that the conduct of the defendant when including such agreement into the contract was abusive. And, in any event, the CAC stated, any claims regarding the validity of the arbitration agreement would have to be brought before the arbitral tribunal constituted under such agreement, which would be the competent body to decide the validity or invalidity of the arbitration agreement in accordance with the *kompetenz-kompetenz* principle.

This decision shows that Argentine courts continue to deepen the *pro arbitri* principle in this jurisdiction.

By Juan Pablo Blasco (Associate, Marval, O'Farrell, Mairal; [jpbl@marval.com.ar](mailto:jpbl@marval.com.ar); Buenos Aires/Argentina) and Sofía

Polizzi (Attorney, Estudio Juridico Bressan; [sofiapolizzigonzalez@gmail.com](mailto:sofiapolizzigonzalez@gmail.com); Rosario/Argentina)

### *Colombia:*

#### *Judicial Intervention in International Arbitration and Recent Trends*

Over the past two decades, Latin American jurisdictions have broadly embraced international commercial arbitration, adapting their legislation to international practice. Colombia has not been the exception, adopting a dualist arbitration regime differentiating domestic arbitration from international arbitration rules. International arbitration in Colombia is governed under Section 3 of Law 1563 of 2012 (Arbitration Statute), which closely follows the Model Law.

Regarding judicial intervention, articles 67 and 68 of the Arbitration Statute establishes limited powers to local courts, assigning a complementary role that maximizes the support in the arbitration proceeding in matters concerning preliminary measures, appointment and



## REGIONAL UPDATES

challenge of arbitrators, and assistance in the collection of evidence; and minimize the intervention of the courts related to the recognition and annulment of the arbitral award.

Accordingly, Colombian courts have traditionally shown respect for international arbitration proceedings and foreign awards, analyzing only formal aspects of the award in accordance with the Arbitration Statute and the New York Convention for its recognition. In recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the court has reaffirmed this position by applying the requirements of Article IV of the New York Convention (CSJ, SC2606-2022, 17 August 2022), concurrently with all favorable rules of the Arbitration Statute and pro-enforcement stance in favor of foreign arbitral awards (CSJ, SC9909-2017, 17 July 2017).

Moreover, Colombia's jurisprudence on the annulment of foreign awards is one of the most advanced in the region. Judgments of the court have consistently restricted parameters of annul-

ment stating that judicial intervention is limited to matters defined by the legislator, who established exceptional instruments of intervention and support to remedy defects of the award (CSJ, SC001-2019, 15 January 2019). Consequently, the judicial authority will not rule on the merits of the award, nor shall it qualify the criteria, evidentiary assessments, motivations, or interpretations made by the arbitral tribunal (CSJ, SC5288-2021, 1 December 2021).

The absence of substantial review removes the possibility that the annulment proceeding becomes an additional instance to dispute the arbitral award or discuss matters of the merits of the arbitration. Generally, annulment proceeding in Colombia focuses on the assessment of the issues decided by the arbitrators to ensure international public policy, the fulfillment of international treaties, and the arbitration agreement. To date, only one international arbitration award has been annulled by a domestic court.

The Colombian approach to interna-



## REGIONAL UPDATES

-tional commercial arbitration proves to be in accordance with international practice, setting higher standards for court assistance and intervention that guarantee the protection and effectiveness of the arbitration proceeding. Although most case law relates to annulment and recognition of awards, several provisions in the Arbitration Statute provide tools for the parties to access court assistance to enforce preliminary measures or collect evidence through pre-arbitral discovery without breaching the arbitration agreement. These characteristics make Colombia a jurisdiction attractive for commercial litigation.

By Juan Esteban Pacheco Sánchez  
(Associate, OlarteMoure;  
juan.pacheco@olartemoure.com; Bogotá/Colombia).

### *Ecuador:*

### *New Rules for Arbitration of Shareholder Disputes & PCA Host Country Agreement*

In 2023, there have been many changes

in the arbitration regulations in Ecuador regarding the possibility of resolving shareholder disputes. Recently, on 15 March 2023, the reform of the Companies Law became effective. In the area of corporate arbitration, it reaffirms the possibility to arbitrate controversies between shareholders, as well as controversies with the company's administrators.

Additionally, the restriction contained in past regulations that stated that corporate arbitration was limited to arbitration in law has been eliminated. So it is now admissible to resolve these controversies in equity.

Now, it is also clarified that new shareholders who join an existing company that has an arbitration agreement within its bylaws, are bound by the arbitration agreement, unless there is an express agreement (to exclude arbitration) with all other shareholders.

Secondly, on 17 October 2022, Ecuador signed a "Host Country Agreement" with the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA). This agreement allows Ecuador



## REGIONAL UPDATES

to be a host country for PCA-administered proceedings on an ad hoc basis, without the need for a permanent physical PCA presence in Ecuadorian territory, and under equivalent conditions to those guaranteed under the PCA's Headquarters Agreement with the Kingdom of The Netherlands. This news was well received in the international arbitration community and positions Ecuador as a pro-arbitration (investment disputes) country.

By Juan David Vicuña Matovelle (Partner, Cordero & Asociados Abogados; [jdvicu-na@corderoasociados.com](mailto:jdvicu-na@corderoasociados.com); Cuenca, Ecuador) and Jorge Moreno Barreto (Lawyer, Pino/Elizalde Abogados; [jmoreno@pinoelizalde.com](mailto:jmoreno@pinoelizalde.com); Guayaquil, Ecuador)

### *Paraguay:*

#### *Recent Developments in the Field of Arbitration in Paraguay*

Arbitration continues to show steady growth in Paraguay, as can be proven by state courts' adequate intervention

in cases in which its actions were required. This is reflected by statistics provided by the Paraguay Arbitration and Mediation Center (CAMP), which records 71 new cases filed between 2018 and December 2022.

In 2022, there have been five reported unsuccessful challenges based on the grounds contemplated in Articles 40(b) and 40(a)(2) of the Paraguayan Arbitration Law. These articles are inspired by Article 34(2)(b)(ii) and Article 34(2)(a)(ii), respectively, of the UNCITRAL Model Law. Worth noting is that appeals tribunals have stressed that annulment challenges should not be intended as an opportunity to revise the merits of the case, as well as highlighting the ample powers arbitrators have to handle arbitration processes.

In addition, there is one very recent case of May 2023, in which the appeals tribunal denied the annulment on the enforcement of an award decision requested by the plaintiff. The tribunal did not even consider the grounds of annulment since the plaintiff had failed



## REGIONAL UPDATES

to comply with procedural formalities. Thus, the judgment in the first instance was not considered arbitrary and was upheld.

By María Belén Moreno (Attorney at Law, Altra Legal; bmoreno@altra.com.py; Asunción/Paraguay)

### US Updates

#### ***Update on the Eleventh Circuit's Decision on Whether a Federal Court May Vacate an International Award Based on Grounds Not Found in the New York Convention***

An article published in a previous edition of the Young ITA Newsletter discussed the en banc rehearing in the case of *Corporación AIC, S.A. v. Hidroeléctrica Santa Rita, S.A* (“AIC v. Santa Rita”), in which the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (the “Eleventh Circuit”) was tasked with deciding the grounds for vacatur applicable to non-domestic awards seated in the U.S. Prior to the en banc rehearing, the Eleventh Circuit’s position was that the only applicable vacatur grounds

were those of Article V of the New York Convention (codified in Chapter 2 of the U.S. Federal Arbitration Act (“F.A.A.")). The outcome of the rehearing has now been published. The Eleventh Circuit has changed its view, finding that the applicable vacatur grounds are those of Chapter 1 of the F.A.A. The Eleventh Circuit’s decision is now in alignment with the Second, Third, Fifth, and Seventh Circuits.

The Eleventh Circuit supported this change by explaining that the domestic laws of an international arbitration primary jurisdiction act as a gap-filler and provide the vacatur grounds for an arbitral award. To this effect, when a non-domestic arbitration is seated in the U.S.—like the *AIC v. Santa Rita* arbitration was seated in Miami—the grounds for vacatur are those set out in Chapter 1 of the U.S. F.A.A. The Eleventh Circuit moved away from its original understanding that the vacatur grounds were those of Article V of the New York Convention by noting that Article V only speaks of grounds for non-





## REGIONAL UPDATES/EVENT REPORTS

enforcement and is silent on the grounds for vacatur. Therefore, there is no conflict in applying Chapter 1 of the F.A.A.

The Eleventh Circuit acknowledged that overruling precedent is not a small matter, but in this case, it was deemed appropriate. It concluded that the New York Convention, which does not provide grounds for vacatur, cannot attempt to make uniform that which it does not address.

This decision represents a significant shift in the vacatur standards in the Eleventh Circuit and aligns it with other federal circuits. Now, every U.S. appellate circuit that addressed the issue agrees that the grounds for vacatur in Chapter 1 of the F.A.A. apply to non-domestic awards issued in arbitrations seated in the U.S.

By Édgar Eduardo Méndez Zamora  
(Foreign Associate, Chaffetz Lindsey  
LLP; e.mendez@chaffetzlindsey.com;  
New York, NY/USA

### #YoungITATalks

#### *The Many Facets of Arbitration*

Conference Report by: Melissa Rodrigues, LL.M. Candidate at UCLA School of Law, Los Angeles/USA

On 16 March 2023 Young ITA North America Chair Lúcia Rezende (Chaffetz Lindsey LLP) and Richard Chernick, Esq. (JAMS) introduced the #YoungITATalks North America webinar “The Many Facets of Arbitration”.

During the event, Gary Benton (Benton Arbitration), Erika Levin (Fox Rothschild LLP), Paula Henin (White & Case LLP), and Giorgio Sassine (Musick, Peeler & Garrett), discussed their career paths and what they expect to happen in the arbitration field in the future.

The speakers discussed some of the difficulties in breaking into the practice of arbitration as a young lawyer. One of the key recommendations they gave is for young lawyers and law students to find a specific theme they are interested in, allowing them to attract a specific niche of cases and clients.



## EVENT REPORTS

The speakers recalled that arbitration is a very broad field, giving young lawyers many different opportunities to find their area of expertise.

Giorgio Sassine recalled that his interest in architecture led him to focus on construction arbitration work, whereas Erika Levin had a similar experience focusing on fashion industry cases. Giorgio Sassine recalled that, after a one-year effort in finding a job, he got the opportunity to work in an art-related matter. For Gary Benton the path was different, as he and other colleagues formed an arbitration group focused on tech cases after working in California.

On the other hand, a way to get into arbitration may be to start in litigation and eventually transition, as some of the same skills (e.g. cross-examination of witnesses, drafting submissions, and interacting with expert reports) carry over from one field to the other. Language and other cross-culture skills may also be particularly useful. Erika explained that her first exposure to arbitration was because she was able to

speaking Portuguese fluently.

Despite the challenges, the speakers advised that young lawyers should find their way in the field of arbitration as long as they demonstrate a strong interest because she was able to speak Portuguese fluently.

Despite the challenges, the speakers advised that young lawyers should find their way in the field of arbitration as long as they demonstrate a strong interest in the area (e.g. by participating in moot competitions and focusing on building a profile).

The speakers finally discussed the role of different arbitration venues in the United States. They recalled that, when arbitration started to take off, the main cases had a seat on the East Coast, but California has also been the seat for important arbitration cases in the tech and energy sectors. It is expected that, in the future, arbitrations will continue to take place on the West Coast, which may lead to opportunities for young lawyers looking to start their career in the region.

## *Job Opportunities* in collaboration with Careers in Arbitration

Organization	Position	Location	Link	Deadline
Allen & Gledhill LLP	Senior Associate / Counsel	Shanghai	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858911664113213">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858911664113213</a>	No deadline identified
Allen & Overy LLP	Junior Litigation Lawyer	Luxembourg	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858906874134282">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858906874134282</a>	No deadline identified
Allen & Overy LLP	Litigation Intern	Luxembourg	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838465911024721">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838465911024721</a>	No deadline identified
Arnold & Porter	Project Legal Assistant	Washington, DC	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079886510627397632">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079886510627397632</a>	No deadline identified
Centre for the Future of Dispute Resolution, Ghent University	Doctoral Researcher	Belgium	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7082350773145104385">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7082350773145104385</a>	No deadline identified
Chartered Institute of Arbitrators	Policy and Arbitration Professional Prac-	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70823414004610908">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70823414004610908</a>	No deadline identified
Clifford Chance	Mid-Senior Associate	Amsterdam	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838457371799633">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838457371799633</a>	No deadline identified
Court of Arbitration for Sport	Scientific Counsel	Lausanne	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70833800026997637">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70833800026997637</a>	No deadline identified
Court of Arbitration for Sport	In-House Clerk	Lausanne	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70833794720070778">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70833794720070778</a>	No deadline identified

## *Job Opportunities* in collaboration with Careers in Arbitration

Organization	Position	Location	Link	Deadline
Court of Arbitration for Sport	Legal Counsel	Lausanne	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7083378924235190272">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7083378924235190272</a>	No deadline identified
Dubai International Arbitration	Counsel (x2)	Dubai	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70826520617580584">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70826520617580584</a>	No deadline identified
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	Associate (French Speaking)	Brussels	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7083883204499136512">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7083883204499136512</a>	No deadline identified
Giambrone & Partners LLP	Litigation Associate	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079887944005611521">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079887944005611521</a>	No deadline identified
Herbert Smith Freehills	Associate	Paris	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7085259240348508160">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7085259240348508160</a>	No deadline identified
Hill Dickinson LLP	Associate (Construction Focus)	Liverpool	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079889123053854721">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079889123053854721</a>	No deadline identified
Laborde Law	Associate	Paris	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079886055977426945">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079886055977426945</a>	No deadline identified
LALIVE	Mid-Senior Associate	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7080991183774064640">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7080991183774064640</a>	No deadline identified
Linklaters	Legal Trainee / Research Associate	Frankfurt	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079889671064801280">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079889671064801280</a>	No deadline identified

## *Job Opportunities* in collaboration with Careers in Arbitration

Organization	Position	Location	Link	Deadline
Mayer Brown	Associate	Singapore	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838450201888604">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838450201888604</a>	No deadline identified
Mayer Brown	Associate (Construction Focus)	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838434287566766">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838434287566766</a>	No deadline identified
Mayer Brown	Associate / Senior Associate	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838442150460416">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838442150460416</a>	No deadline identified
McDermott Will & Emery	Associate	Milan	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7085889927057420288">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7085889927057420288</a>	No deadline identified
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Legal Advisor, Trade Law	Wellington	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7081940815035420672">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7081940815035420672</a>	No deadline identified
Norton Rose Fulbright	Senior Associate	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858902701598883">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70858902701598883</a>	No deadline identified
Norton Rose Fulbright	Associate	Sydney	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838838397138944">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838838397138944</a>	No deadline identified
Norton Rose Fulbright	Senior Associate	Sydney	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838841406468014">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70838841406468014</a>	No deadline identified

## *Job Opportunities* in collaboration with Careers in Arbitration

Organiza- tion	Position	Location	Link	Deadline
Permanent Court of Arbitration	Case Manager	Vienna	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70852582448052551">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70852582448052551</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Permanent Court of Arbitration	Archivist	The Hague	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7082051365765582">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:7082051365765582</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Rajah & Tann	Legal Associate	Singapore	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70798882783671377">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70798882783671377</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
SIAC	Knowledge Manager	Singapore	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079888644500533248">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70798886445005332 48</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Simmons & Simmons (Simmons)	Interim Arbi- tration Lawyer	London	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70798873565556121">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70798873565556121</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Tashkent Internation- al Arbitra-	Secretariat Member	Tashkent	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:70848226195306455">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70848226195306455</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Teynier Pic	Intern / Stagiaire	Paris	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7081940023440232450">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70819400234402324 50</a>	No dead- line iden- tified
Tossens Goldman Gonne	Associate	Brussels	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7082731121959952386">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/ update/ urn:li:activity:70827311219599523 86</a>	No dead- line iden- tified

## Newsletter Guidelines

The Young ITA Newsletter is the quarterly publication of Young ITA, and has a global readership of students, young practitioners, academics, and professionals from different sectors.

Young ITA welcomes written content covering recent developments, new laws or regulations, recent court cases or arbitral awards in your region, webinar/conference reports or any other material that may be of interest to Young ITA readership.

All content submitted must:

- not have been previously published;
- include the author(s)'s name, email address, firm/affiliation and city/country; and
- be authored by members of Young ITA.

Written content submitted must:

- be between 300–500 words;
- be submitted in MS word format;
- acknowledge all sources, while keeping endnotes to a minimum; and
- include a short abstract of one/two sentences and up to five keywords.

Contributors are encouraged to submit their contributions at least two months prior to the publication month of the next issue (e.g. submissions for the Winter issue should be delivered by the end of November). Factors considered for publication of the respective contribution include, among others, relevance, timeliness, quality, and consistency with these guidelines.


Content should be submitted to the Young ITA Thought Leadership and Internal Communications Co-Chairs.

Young ITA also welcomes volunteers to act as reporters for future Young ITA events. Please contact our External Communications Co-Chairs for more information about, or to register your interest in, acting as a reporter for a future Young ITA event (whether virtual or in-person).

## Contact Information

Please contact any of the following Young ITA Board Members if you wish to provide any comments, contributions or material for the Young ITA Newsletter.


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